

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 127

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SPIRIT OF THE
FOUNTAIN—SOAP FAT MAN.BOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
OTHELLO.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EX-
TRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
CASTLE.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
DAS FREULEIN VON SEIDLITZ, &c.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 12.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
23d street.—THE TEMPEST.WATERLEY THEATRE, 320 Broadway.—ELLEN HOLLS'
BURLESQUE COMPANY.—PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CRUSOE
AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, &c.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
ODYSSEY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATURE.—FIDIO.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOYAGERS. STOKES MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—RISLEY'S
JAPANESE TROUPE.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 7, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before
eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifi-
cation.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be re-
ceived as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 6.
The Spanish Cortes guarantees liberty of worship.
A military conspiracy has been discovered at Barce-
lona.In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, London, a suit of
the United States against a Southern Confederate
agent was decided against the Union government,
with costs. The debate on the Irish Church bill was
continued in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone being sus-
tained by a large majority.Consols closed in London at 92½ a 92½. Five-
twenties were at 79½ in London and 80½ a 80½ in
Frankfort.

Cotton closed easier in Liverpool.

Cuba.

The British steamer Salvador sailed from Key
West, Fla., on Wednesday night for St. Thomas,
crowded with Cuban sympathizers. It is rumored
that this expedition is connected with a similar one
sitting out in one of the Gulf ports.

The Legislature.

The bills to extend Bedford Avenue and for widen-
ing Perry Avenue, Brooklyn; allowing criminals to
testify in their own behalf; widening Broadway to
between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets; to
cede lands for a Post Office site in New York, and for
repairs of the state canals, were passed in the Sen-
ate yesterday. The Committee on Municipal Affairs
was discharged from further consideration of the
New York Gas bill, and the bill sent to the Commit-
tee of the Whole. The Brown Underground Rail-
road bill and the bill for a central elevated railroad
in Broadway were ordered to a third reading. In
executive session the nominations of sixty-two notaries
for New York City were confirmed.In the Assembly the resolution to adjourn sine die
was called up and its consideration postponed until
to-day. The Tax bill, the bills to regulate the sale of
theatrical tickets in New York and Brooklyn, for the
more effective punishment of bribery, and the annual
charity bill were passed, and the bill for the
general regulation of assessments and the City Tax
Levy bill were ordered to a third reading.

Miscellaneous.

The Cuban question is causing the administration
considerable embarrassment. It is deemed advisa-
ble to give the Spanish government no cause for
offense, but at the same time nothing is to be done
to retard operations in this country in favor of the
Cuban revolutionists unless the notice of govern-
ment officers is officially called to them. Senator
Sumner thinks the mere fact of according belliger-
ent rights to the Cubans would prove of no benefit
to them, and that the contest will continue until
the island becomes a desert, unless other nations
interfere.The Secretary of the Treasury has in contempla-
tion the propriety of putting in operation the law
for the establishment of a sinking fund for the grad-
ual extinguishment of the public debt. It is be-
lieved that he will commence operations under this
law at the close of the present fiscal year.The President yesterday appointed Robert C. Kirk
Minister Resident to the republic of Uruguay.William Carey, of Galena, Ill., appointed assessor
of Internal Revenue for Utah Territory, has declined
the position.Fifty-one assistant assessors of Internal Revenue
were appointed yesterday, the majority being from
Pennsylvania.The President received an unusual number of
visitors yesterday. Among the callers was Dr. Mary
E. Walker, dressed in her usual "reform" costume
of pants and frockcoat.Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister at Washing-
ton, and Major Hancock, United States Consul at
Mataga, sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday in the
Bremen steamer.The Committee of the New Orleans Chamber of
Commerce invite proposals for deepening the water
at the mouth of the Mississippi.The strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners has
been postponed until further notice.The Mount Vernon estate of General Washington
is advertised to be sold at auction on the 10th of
June next.

The City.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday,
before Judge Hatchford, Mr. C. S. Bushnell, against
whom an order of arrest had been issued on the pre-
vious day, in an action instituted against him by Jay
Gould and Frederick A. Lane, entered into bail in
\$20,000. His bondsmen were Mr. Charles Tuttle and
Mr. H. C. Crane.

The Spanish Consul at this port states that his

government is constantly buying arms in this city
and that a large quantity of Spencer rifles went out
by the Havana steamer yesterday.At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Com-
merce yesterday William B. Dodge was elected
President, George Odyke and Dr. Warren Weston
Vice Presidents, F. S. Lathrop Treasurer and George
Wilson Secretary.In the Marine Court, before Judge Curtis, yester-
day, the case of Read vs. Wilson was tried, the jury
returning a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff
sued Wilson to recover \$275 alleged to have been
paid him for services in securing the appointment of
plaintiff on the police force. After the rendition
of the verdict the Court ordered Read and his wit-
nesses into custody on charge of perjury.In the Common Pleas Court, before Judge Daly,
yesterday, Frances Wayland recovered a verdict of
\$4,500, with interest, against John Livingston and
his sureties. Livingston is a lawyer, and was ad-
ministrator of the estate of the deceased husband of
the plaintiff, in the settlement of which he was
guilty of frauds of such flagrant character as to call
for severe rebuke by the Court, who pronounced
Livingston a disgrace to his race, country and profes-
sion.The steamship Cella (London and New York line),
Captain Clelland, will leave pier No. 3 North river at
two P. M. to-day, for London direct.The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Roskell,
and City of Boston, Captain Tibbitts, both of the In-
man line, will leave pier No. 45 North river at one P.
M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liver-
pool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post
Office at twelve M. to-morrow.The National line steamship Erin, Captain West-
er, will leave pier No. 44 North river at three P. M.
to-morrow (8th inst.), for Liverpool, calling at Queens-
town to land passengers.The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Car-
nahan, for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land
passengers, will leave pier No. 20 North river at
twelve M. to-morrow, Saturday.The Mercantile line steamship Crescent City, Cap-
tain Holmes, will sail from pier No. 12 North river
at three P. M. on Saturday, 8th inst., for New Or-
leans direct.The stock market yesterday was excited and an-
imated over a sudden rise of seven per cent in New
York Central, which carried up the entire railway
list, excepting Rock Island. Gold was higher in
consequence of a decline in bonds at London, ensu-
ing upon an advance in the Bank of England dis-
count rate to four and a half per cent, and touched
136½, but closed finally at 136¼ a 136½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Lieutenant H. A. H. Hendrickson and Surgeon
Bronkovic, of the Danish Navy, arrived in this city
yesterday from Copenhagen.

Prominent Departures.

E. L. Plumb, the new United States Consul to
Havana, sailed yesterday afternoon, in the steamer
Columbia, for his new post of duty.Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn; Professor W. C.
Cattell, Alexander D. Napier and W. C. Peit sailed
yesterday, in the steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool.

France and Germany.

All our recent intelligence from Europe
shows that, though the war cloud has not yet
burst, the sunshine of security does not rest
upon the border lands of France and Prussia.
There has been no lack of peace speeches in
France; nor has there been any violent mani-
festation of bellicose tendencies in Prussia.
But while M. de la Valette accepts the situa-
tion in Germany, and while King William
congratulates M. de la Valette for his peace-
ful sentiments, both Napoleon and Bismarck
reveal their distrust by providing, as best
they can, for the contingencies of the future.It is impossible to mistake the meaning of cer-
tain recent public acts of the French Emperor.
To make war a prominent question of the hour
would be dangerous. It would tell injuriously
against the government at the elections now
so close at hand. Hence the peace policy of
the present. To carry with him triumphantly
the votes of the French people—this is Napo-
leon's immediate purpose. Mark how he
paves the way to success. The *Liret* or
Pass Book system was a perpetual nuisance
to the workingman. It was an ever-present
policeman watching all his movements. It
was a government spy which practically
robbed him of his individual liberty. The
workman hated the *Liret*, but without it he
could not live. Napoleon has abolished this
system, has set the workman free and secured
his vote. Napoleon has done many clever
things in his day, but, in view of present
exigencies, this is one of the cleverest things
he has done. This, however, is not all. If the
French have a weakness it is their passion for
military glory. The new army law, it is true,
has never been largely in favor; but while
this may prove that the French people are
settling down with increasing delight to the
cultivation of the arts of peace, it certainly
does not prove that they are forgetful of the
glories of the past. Forty thousand veterans
of the First Empire still survive. By way of
marking the hundredth birthday of Napoleon
the First, Napoleon the Third has resolved
very considerably to increase the pensions of
those forty thousand veterans. There has
been some grumbling among the oppositionists,
but the proposal is unmistakably popular all
over France, and it cannot fail to have a pow-
erful influence in favor of the government at
the elections. We say again that the great
object of Napoleon is to triumph at the elec-
tions—to prove once more to Europe and the
world that France is with him. It is scarcely
to be doubted that his object will be accom-
plished. He has made his moves with such
skill that failure is next to impossible. The
elections over, will this peace policy continue?That is the question which many minds are
now seriously asking themselves, but which
few find themselves competent to answer.
We have said already that Count Bismarck is
not deceived by peace manifestations. In the
North German Parliament, the other day, he
made a speech which furnishes us with a key
to his thoughts. A resolution had been intro-
duced by a prominent member in favor of a
responsible ministry for the Northern Confed-
eration. Count Bismarck opposed the resolution
and in the course of his speech clearly
showed that he is not in favor of too much
centralization. His fear was that such a
step, while it would de-Prussianize Prussia,
would alienate the sympathies of South Ger-
many. It would deepen and widen the Main
and would practically be shutting the door in
the face of the Southern States. "The South
German," he says, "faces the danger and
fights like a brave soldier when he stands on
the spot where the law has placed him; but if
he must risk his person on his own responsi-
bility he ponders a long time before he does
it." It is perfectly manifest from these words,
and, indeed, from the whole tenor of his
speech, that Bismarck has come to the conclu-
sion that Prussia must not be sunk in Ger-
many; that the unity of Germany must not be
accomplished by and through Prussian ascen-
dancy, but that the unity and common sympathy
of the German people will be more effectually
secured by a loose and easy confederation
than by a confederation too closely united.South Germany, the Count seems to think, will
be a better bulwark to the North if not
too closely pressed into union. Any attempt
to Prussianize Germany or to force a
general union would produce discontent in the
South, and discontent in the South would
beckon France to the Rhine. This conclusion
of the Count is no doubt largely the result of a
conviction on his part that war with France is
a probability. How best to unite Germany
against France in the event of probable attack
is Bismarck's present policy.This conclusion of the Prussian Prime Min-
ister is already known in Paris, and M. de
la Valette has alluded to it as a reason for be-
lief in the continuance of peace. Much, how-
ever, will depend on the result of the elections.
France may become arrogant and aggressive,
and she may not. It is certain that Prussia
will not be the attacking party. The danger
is sustained a check in Germany, and that the
idea of German unity has been abandoned.
Such a belief becoming general in France
might act as a spur to the aggressive tenden-
cies of the French people. So long as "the
flowery banks of the Rhine" tempt French cupi-
dity, and so long as it is necessary for the
Emperor to humor French vanity, so long, we
fear, must peace or war be an open question.
We cannot tell what a day or an hour may
bring forth.

The Pacific Railroad—Bonds of Iron and Gold.

The last rail of the Pacific Railroad, the
greatest undertaking of modern days, will be
laid to-morrow, Saturday, when the Atlantic
and Pacific will be united for purposes of
trade and travel not only by bonds of iron,
but of iron laid most appropriately on a tie
of polished laurel and spiked with gold.
This is as it should be; the laurel worthily
belongs to the people who by their persever-
ing energy and spirited outlay of capital carried
to successful completion such a vast undertak-
ing, while the gold will gravitate toward
our citizens at large by the commercial revolu-
tion which will be effected through the agency of
the line, when the great trade of the East will
be diverted to our shores and San Francisco
and New York be made the receiving and dis-
tributing centres of the rich produce of the
hoary lands of Asia. Celebrations of rejoic-
ing in honor of the event have been already
arranged in some of the cities of the Union.
Let all unite and join in the movement, and
thus pay respect and tribute to native genius
and the grand resources of our country.Wendell Phillips on Cuba and the Ala-
bama Claims.On the basis of emancipation and the
equality of races Wendell Phillips goes for
Cuban independence. The same rule, he
argues, condemns England's Southern con-
federacy and belligerent rights, inasmuch as
"she strained even the unjust and equivocal
rules of international law to find means of
helping a slaveholding conspiracy. Hating
our government as a possible rival, she aided
to establish piracy and slavery as corner
stones of a new State. We will waste no time
in discussing technicalities with her. Her
offense is rank. The atonement is to be full
pecuniary recompense, and, beside, a distinct,
formal disavowal of any right in future" to
play the same game. "No matter how long
it takes," continues Phillips, "we can wait."
Meanwhile, he contends, we must help out
Cuba, "and if Great Britain interferes we
have, at little cost, a perpetual Alabama an-
chored off her coast, just as near to Liverpool
as Dublin is to that port." This is putting the
case in plain English, and probing to the roots
of the question. Phillips ought to proceed at
once to Washington and have a talk with Mr.
Fish. He is no longer asleep, but he is still
dozing, and he wants a thorough waking up.
The shaping of the grandest events of the
present century is in his hands, and he does
not seem to know it.THE VERDICT IN THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MURDER.At length we can chronicle an ac-
ception to the usual verdict in cases of rail-
road slaughter—"Nobody to blame." A con-
scientious jury, after thorough investigation
into the causes of the death of six victims of
the recent Long Island Railroad horror, have
deliberately come to the conclusion that this
fatal result was in consequence of a car being
thrown from the track by a defective rail, and
that the Long Island Railroad Company is to
be held responsible for the accident on account
of neglecting their duty to keep their track in
proper order. This verdict at once brings
the case within the direct cognizance of the
Grand Jury, and is the requisite preliminary
to prosecutions on the part of the friends of
the victims, with a view to exemplary damages.
It morally convicts the company of complicity
in this latest railroad murder, and renders it
liable to swinging damages in each individual
instance of injury and death. We cannot but
regard this decision as a favorable indication
of a growing resistance in favor of personal
rights and safety against selfish, arrogant and
soulless railroad monopolies.A TRIPARTITE PROTECTION PROPOSED, BUT
HARD TO REACH.—We perceive that in some
of the English journals a tripartite alliance,
including England, France and Spain, is sug-
gested for the protection of Cuba as an Euro-
pean balance of power in the Gulf of Mexico
against the United States. The scheme is an
old one; but it is no longer practicable. What
interest, as Spain now stands, has Napoleon
in maintaining her possession of Cuba? None;
and, besides, he has his hands full of more
important European matters, and much nearer
home. As for England, upon her good
behavior will depend her retention of the
northern half of North America, which she
holds subject to the will and pleasure of the
great republic; and as for Spain, her only re-
maining chance to replenish her empty coffers
from Cuba is to sell out at once to Mr. Fish,
on the score of policy and humanity, cheap
for cash. Henceforward the balance of power
on this Continent and in the Gulf of Mexico is
with the United States. Let us take Cuba,
and "let us have peace."EVEN IN THAT CLIMATE.—Let the Cana-
dian barbarians no longer hoot at us because
life is somewhat insecure this side the line,
inasmuch as we do not always hang those who
shoot men. Young Chaloner, who shot in a
public place the seducer of his sister, has just
been pronounced not guilty on his trial for
murder.

Religious Freedom and Progress in Spain.

By telegram from Madrid, dated yester-
day, we learn the important fact that the
Cortes has voted the article of the new con-
stitution guaranteeing liberty of worship and
consequent freedom of conscience, the most
vital to the permanency of the national resus-
citation, by a majority of one hundred and
sixty-four to forty votes. It was also agreed
to postpone the contemplated changes in the
Cabinet.It is evident from the discussions in the
Cortes that the revolution in Spain has lost
little, and perhaps none, of its intellectual
force, and that under its guidance the country
is about to abandon the exceptional position
she has so long occupied in modern Europe as
a religio-proscriptive nation. This policy was
consolidated by Ferdinand and Isabella imme-
diately after their final triumph over the Moors.
In violation of the terms of surrender and of
their own royal promises Moors and Jews
alike were made objects of the bitterest perse-
cution. The result was that while those mon-
archs secured the political union that consti-
tutes the present kingdom they established
the intellectual thralldom which engendered
decay. The revolution of September drove
out together the Bourbons, who had inherited
the dynastic theories of the house of Austria,
and the Jesuits and other monastic orders
which inculcate intellectual proscripture.To-day the Spanish nation demands, through
its orators and its free press, a religious dis-
enthralment which shall recognize not only free-
dom of worship, but also philosophic and
scientific liberty, as the fountains of progress
in every branch of knowledge and practical
improvement. It proclaims that the ancient
legislation and tradition are too severe in these
matters, and that the penalties of the existing
code must be removed. Recognizing the fact
that the intellectual struggle of the present
age is not a theological nor a dogmatic strug-
gle, but a purely philosophic one, in which the
Romanist is not pitted against the Protestant,
or the Mohammedan against the Christian and
the Jew, it asks for freedom of teaching and
of the press. If the new government is estab-
lished on these foundations a new era will
begin for Spanish thought and Spanish nation-
ality. The only danger lies in the tendency
of the people, so evident in Spanish history, to
convert everything into a political issue.
Spaniards have ever been fanatics in politics,
and *españolismo* have ever been their test of
truth.An abandonment of that fanaticism is neces-
sary for the true disenthralment of Spain,
politically and intellectually. The growth and
product of thought in other countries must
be recognized and admitted. As long as the
Spaniard measures every idea by his old
standard and rejects all that has not the
odor of *españolismo* liberty will be a thing
unknown and progress impossible. We are
under the conviction that there is a revolu-
tion going on in Spain which is not pro-
claimed in the Cortes and yet has intimate
connection with the advance of the people
towards intellectual freedom. It is the revolu-
tion being effected by the construction of
railroads and by the army of French cooks
and tailors which is overrunning the Penin-
sula. These are doing more to break up the
old ruts of Spanish thought than any other
thing. They create new wants, new fields
of labor, new markets for existing products
and new demands upon the Spanish mind.
If the Cortes will remove the penalties
against free schools and a free press which
to-day disgrace Spanish legislation we shall
hope for more permanent results in Spanish
progress than we can ever expect to find in
ostentatious discussions of abstract princi-
ples and the proclamation of religious free-
dom among a people whose test of patriotism
is a sturdy belief in the old ruts.As an offset, however, to the pleasing
aspect of our earlier reports of yesterday we
have, by a second despatch, the news of the
discovery of a Carlist conspiracy at Barce-
lona, the arrest of military officers, and the
seizure of important details of the plan and
plot. In such respect Spain remains an un-
happy land.YELLOW JACK AND BLUE JACKET.—The
Cubans say they intend to initiate their grand
activity against the Spaniards when the sickly
season begins, which they can stand and the
foreigners cannot. How do the filibusters
like this notion?THE CONNECTICUT REVOLUTION.—They had
a sort of political jubilee in Hartford on
Wednesday last, in which both parties joined,
over the inauguration of Governor Jewell,
with a Legislature to back him on the fifteenth
amendment, providing for equal suffrage to
men of all colors. When a great revolution
gets under full headway it must run its course,
and then look out for another revolution. The
great law of the universe is revolution. Noth-
ing is fixed in all creation.HOFFMAN'S VETOES.—The Governor gives
another veto. He has given us a great many
of these articles this winter, and has shown
that this comparatively neglected power may
be most efficiently used to guard the best
interests of the public. In the venality, as
well as recklessness and ignorance of our
legislators, the veto is more than ever neces-
sary to prevent the statute book becoming
ridiculous as well as villainous.

Ireland and the British Government.

One of our latest cable despatches shows
that all the benevolent schemes and plans
which the British government can devise or
execute are little likely ever to satisfy a people
who are resolved never to be satisfied. We
have never refused to admit that Ireland had
been wronged, that she had just cause of com-
plaint, and that years of wise and conciliatory
treatment would be necessary before Ireland
could be induced to forget the wrongs she has
endured. It has, at the same time, always
been our conviction that Ireland has nursed
all real and imaginary wrongs until she learned
to like them and to regard them as a kind of
blessed prerogative. An Irishman—what would
he be without a grievance? An Irishman who
can entertain a kindly thought of the British
government is discarded by his countrymen.This deep-rooted feeling of dislike has found a
fresh illustration in the city of Cork. Two
Fenian prisoners, whose heads might in all
justice have been claimed, were pardoned and
set at liberty on condition that they should
forthwith leave the country. In place of theirleaving the country quietly they courted and
won notoriety. A large meeting was held in
their honor in the city of Cork, the Mayor pre-
siding. The proceedings at this meeting, if
not outrageous, were at least unwise. Not
only did the Mayor tolerate seditious speeches
on the part of others, but he delivered an
openly and unqualifiedly seditious speech him-
self.Much as we complain of Great Britain, we
are lovers of fair play and of common
sense. The British government is making
an honest effort to redress Irish wrongs. It
is not wise, to say the least, for mayors of
Irish cities to make seditious speeches while
such an effort is being made. Fenians, too,
are still locked up in British prisons. It is
not kind—it is not considerate on the part
of those who have been liberated, or on the part
of the Irish people generally, to forget those
who have been less fortunate. If Ireland
desires to make martyrs it is well enough so
to act. If, however, she wishes to enlist in
her favor the good opinion and sympathy
of mankind she makes a mistake. If the
government removes the Mayor of Cork and
disqualifies him henceforth from holding the
magisterial office no lover of good order
and common sense conduct will regret. And
after all why should Ireland complain? If
she is poor at home she is rich abroad.
What is there in New York City which the
Irishman cannot call his own?The War of the Spoils-Seekers Against
the President.We publish to-day some interesting articles
from our exchanges in regard to the hostility
of disappointed office-seekers about appoint-
ments by the administration and confirmations
by the Senate. It will be observed that we
should almost be entitled to the stigma of being
a nation of office-seekers were it not for the
fact that the present intestine political commo-
tion exists and expands principally among the
partisans and office-seekers who helped to ele-
vate the present administration to power. It
is, in fact, a bigger row than prevailed among
the radicals when ex-President Johnson held
the reins of government, with one bridge
snapped, when impeachment, disfranchisement
and utter annihilation of political exis-
tence were threatened against the unfor-
tunate Andy. Now, where would have been
these malcontents and revolutionists had they
not succeeded in entrapping General Grant
into the meshes of some of their radical notions
and carrying him upon the surge of his per-
sonal military popularity to the Presidential
chair? They would have been nowhere.
The democrats either would have taken
him up, or their own man, even
Horatio Seymour, been elevated to the po-
sition Grant now occupies. Instead of
scrambling and quarrelling about office and
charging one of their chief leaders, an intima-
te and confidential friend of their candidate,
with the grossest and most abominable prac-
tices—after the commission of which no gen-
tleman could with honor to himself recognize
the alleged perpetrator as entitled to the cour-
tesies of social intercourse—they would have
been left out in the bitter cold and the anthe-
matized copperheads been now tasting the
sweets and gathering the crumbs of official
position. Instead, therefore, the disappointed
radicals treating President Grant as a "charity
boy," as one of these Western organs does,
he should treat them with contempt and by
allowing to pass by, as he would the idle wind,
their threats, their contumely, the evidences
of their ingratitude, proceed to initiate the
organization of an entirely new party upon a
splendid national basis where the reasonable
men of the North, as well as the South and
West, can unite and restore harmony to our
now almost distracted country.The office-seekers' war against the Presi-
dent will have one good effect if none other—
it will clear the political atmosphere and
enable the powers that be to look abroad and
see what effect a war of another sort will have
upon American liberal institutions.

Quaker Guns for the Indians.

The Kiowas, Arapahoes and Comanches are
preparing their war paint again. Little Nose,
Peaked Eyes and Stick-Your-Heel-in-the-
Mud are gathering their "big Injuns" for a
grand dash on the white settlers. This time
they are determined to teach the government
such a lesson as will convince the Indian phi-
lanthropists that each ragged and filthy savage
should be furnished one thousand dollars per
year for keeping the peace.We have no doubt that the intention of the
government in appointing Quakers to manage
our Indian affairs has proceeded from the best
motives. These amiable, unsuspecting and kind
hearted individuals, when appointed, will pro-
ceed to the Indian country, expand their eyes
with their hearts, take in the glorious propor-
tions of the noble savage, treat with the
Hiawathas, smile sweetly upon the Minne-
hahas, and make a report to the government
which will draw treasure even from the strong
box of a missionary society. In the meantime
these Quaker guns will be worked to great
advantage by the present Indian rings who
already scent the game and are preparing for
it. We will wager all the Indian scalps our
regular army has taken in the last ten years—
not a very heavy bet, to be sure—that before
the Quaker managers reach their destina-
tions there will not be a single member
of any Indian ring or a trader upon our
frontier who will not have on a broad-
brimmed hat and a snuff-colored coat. In
fact those who are fattening off of Indian
appropriations are already beginning to say
"thee" and "thou." We suspect also that there
will be a great demand for shagballed coats
and broad-brimmed hats among the principal
Indian magnates. The Quaker commission
will probably be greeted by Bloody Scalp,
Greasy Back, Bottle Eye and Chaw-Your-En-
trails, in full Quaker costume, with pipes of
peace in their handbaths and scalping knives
in their waistbands. We are informed that
the Humanitarian Society of New York has
despatched an agent to visit the various tribes
and see what more the white man can do for
them. We hope that he took the precaution
to shave all the hair off of his head before he
started.It is time we ended this Indian humbug.
Congress should apply the existing criminal
laws to the Indians and cease disgracing the
United States by making treaties with people
living upon our own territory. If the Indians
disobey the laws, let the punishment comequickly and surely. Properly the management
of the Indians comes under the jurisdiction of
the States or Territories where the tribes
exist. The whole matter is simply kept in
the hands of the general government because
it offers a splendid field for the spoliation of
the United States Treasury.

The Last Quarantine Outrage.

Every person compulsorily vaccinated by
the Health Officer at Quarantine suffered an
assault for which that swaggering bully could
be made to respond in damages, if the trav-
elling public could be stopped on its way to em-
ploy such a remedy. But as it cannot, as men
from foreign countries will go hastily on to
their homes or pursue the business that
brought them here, it is for the public to in-
quire whether there is not power somewhere
to limit the outrage, insult and interference
with which people are met at the entrance of
this city. Compulsory vaccination is a thing
that wise men hesitate to recommend and
that only the most imminent danger to the
public can justify. Many believe that this
contamination of the system by the introduc-
tion of a disease from the animal kingdom is
an evil not balanced by the immunity it gives
from another disease. Shall, they, then be
forced to accept it when the other disease
does not menace them? The utmost nicety of
care in the discrimination of vaccine matter
is necessary, as the most loathsome of all
human diseases are frequently communicated
by this process. Shall people, then, be forced